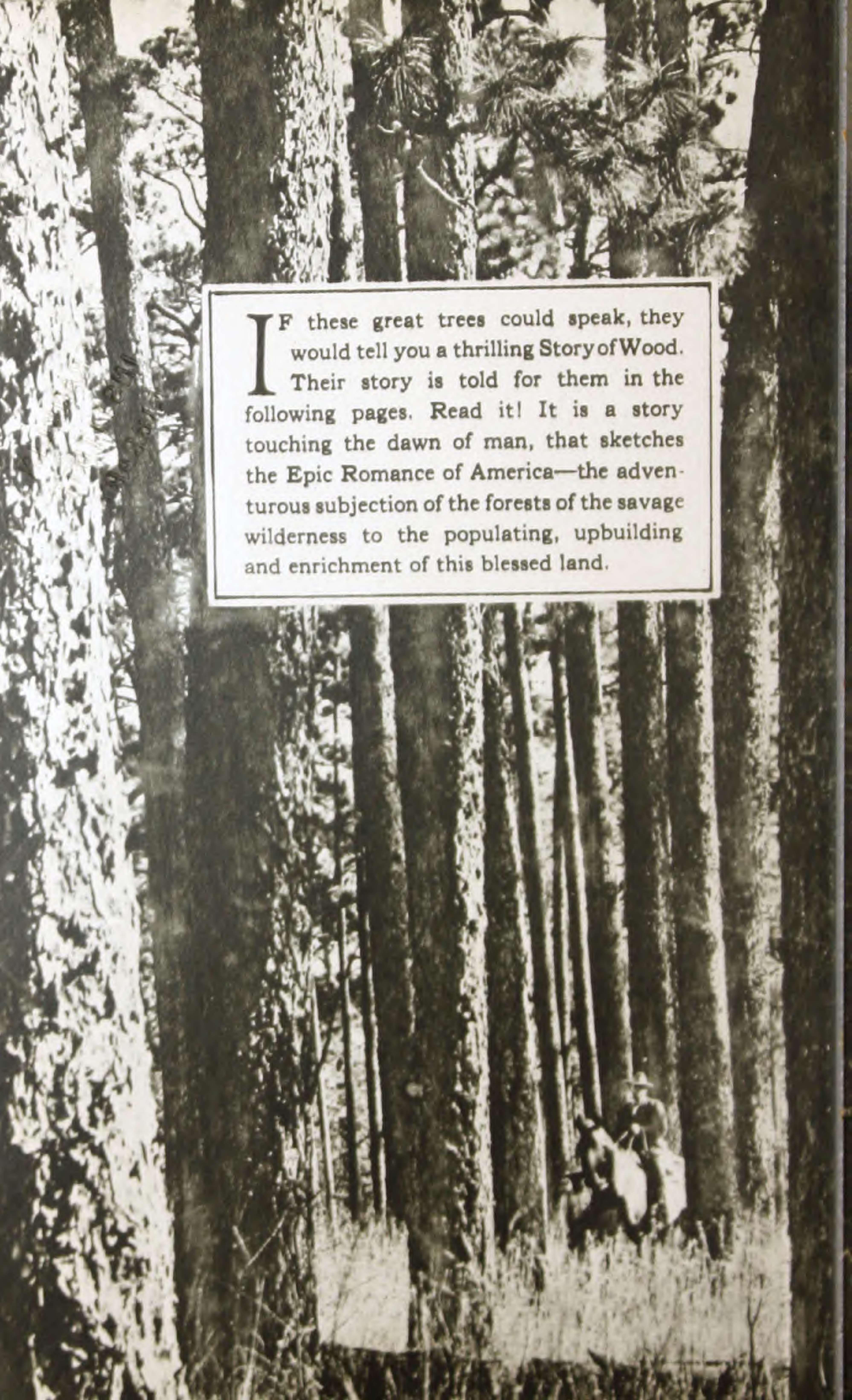


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THE STORY OF WOOD



IF these great trees could speak, they would tell you a thrilling Story of Wood. Their story is told for them in the following pages. Read it! It is a story touching the dawn of man, that sketches the Epic Romance of America—the adventurous subjection of the forests of the savage wilderness to the populating, upbuilding and enrichment of this blessed land.

THE STORY OF WOOD

"And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight...; the tree of life also in the midst of the Garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil."



Man and Wood

In the beginning the tree was the symbol of life and the revelation of human destiny. We picture the Garden of Eden as embowered in trees. Trees provided the ark that saved the chosen remnant of the human race from the Deluge.

In the depths of the forest prehistoric man found a refuge from his enemies. Wood gave him his weapons, also his tools. Wood inspired him to build out of branches and leaves the first human edifice.

With the passing of time the sublime structure of the towering trees exerted so great an influence upon the human race that there came into being a crude but genuine architecture. The first columns and pillars were the trunks of trees, and the various orders of architecture were developed from humble shelters of logs and timbers.

Even in the early days of the Kings of Israel, architecture, with the forest as its ally, had advanced a long way. When Solomon built the great temple he turned lumberman on a mighty scale and sent 80,000 woodsmen to the mountains to cut and hew fir trees. And he called on King Hiram of Tyre for cedars of Lebanon.



MATERIAL OF HUMAN PROGRESS



The Foundation of Modern Civilization

Because it is a product of life, man has always felt for wood a close kinship. It has been a true friend to him,

and all down the years has retained his affection and his confidence.

Naturally when

man began to venture beyond the immediate environs of his own settlement, it was in conveyances

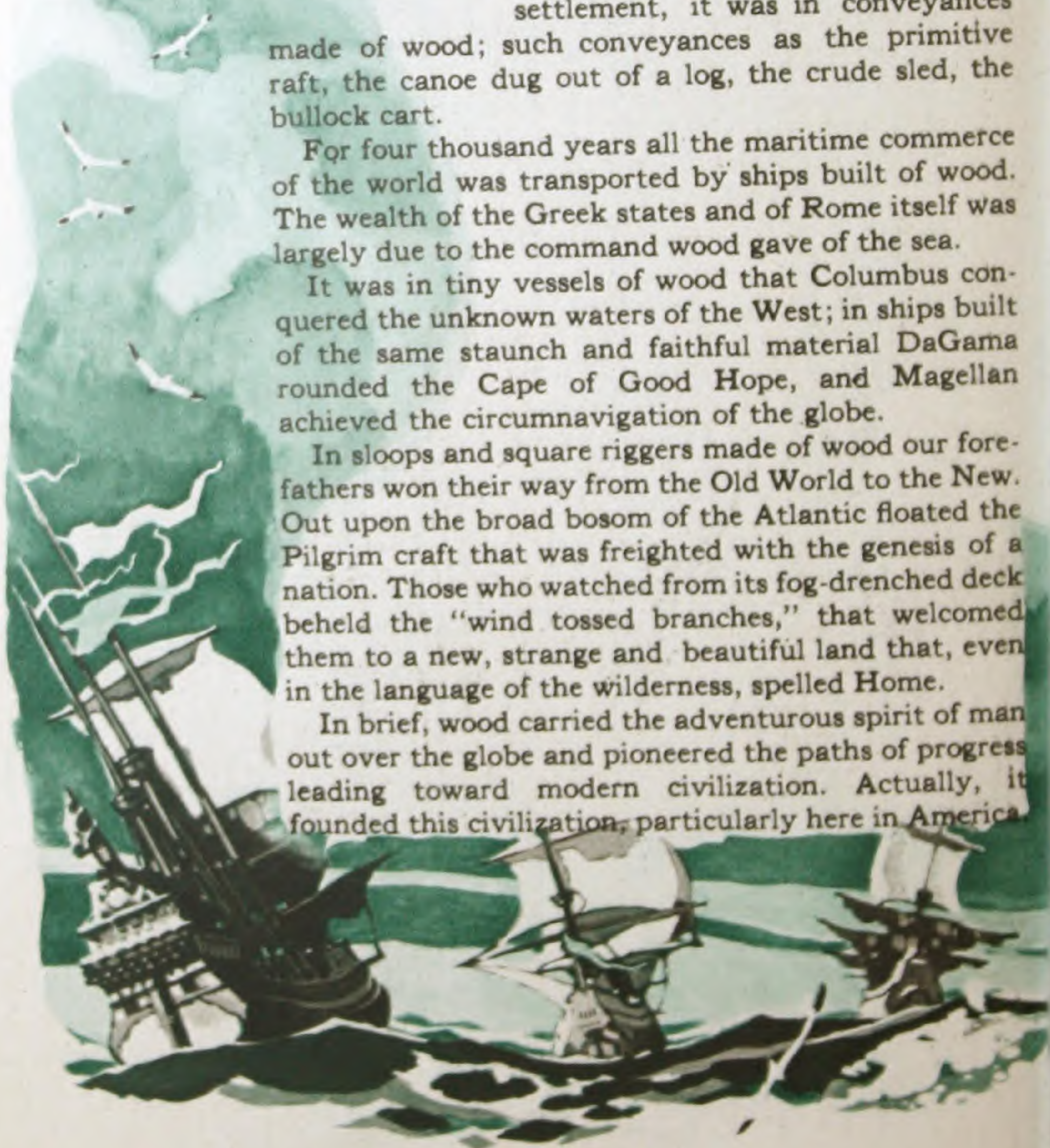
made of wood; such conveyances as the primitive raft, the canoe dug out of a log, the crude sled, the bullock cart.

For four thousand years all the maritime commerce of the world was transported by ships built of wood. The wealth of the Greek states and of Rome itself was largely due to the command wood gave of the sea.

It was in tiny vessels of wood that Columbus conquered the unknown waters of the West; in ships built of the same staunch and faithful material DaGama rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and Magellan achieved the circumnavigation of the globe.

In sloops and square riggers made of wood our forefathers won their way from the Old World to the New. Out upon the broad bosom of the Atlantic floated the Pilgrim craft that was freighted with the genesis of a nation. Those who watched from its fog-drenched deck beheld the "wind tossed branches," that welcomed them to a new, strange and beautiful land that, even in the language of the wilderness, spelled Home.

In brief, wood carried the adventurous spirit of man out over the globe and pioneered the paths of progress leading toward modern civilization. Actually, it founded this civilization, particularly here in America.



FOUNDATION OF THE NATION



Source of America's Greatness

You can scarcely turn a page in the early chapters of American History without seeing a picture of wood in some form.

Wood built the stockades for refuge against hostile Indians.

Corn cribs and barns, both built of wood, protected crops and live stock. Within the stout walls of the log cabin, the Colonists and their children shared each other's joys and sorrows. They sat in wood chairs. They ate at wood tables. They slept in wood beds.

Wood built the schools where on benches of wood and behind wood desks, studied and day-dreamed the future signers of the Declaration of Independence.

In meeting houses, built of wood, the Pilgrim Fathers sang hymns and made their simple offerings to God.

And it was in town halls, constructed entirely of wood, that the very foundations of our Government were established.

Not forgetting the all-important part that wood played in the life of trade and commerce.

The very first cargo sent back to the old land from Virginia was cedar logs. Pine was a principal export of the New England colonies, and later was the backbone of frontier trade.

Wood provided the ships and canal boats of the early days. It built the docks and wharves on which were loaded and unloaded the products of the farm, the plantation and the sea. It built, too, the factories which soon began to spring up one after the other in scores of fast-growing towns and cities along the Atlantic seaboard.



MOTHER OF INDUSTRIES



Turn on through the pages of history, and you will find wood again pioneering the paths of progress; this time clear across the continent.

More Than Gold The gold seekers and settlers ever advancing westward and

opening up for posterity a vast new empire, made their journey in covered wagons built of wood. After them came the wood stagecoach

and the railroad, supported on ties of wood. And then the telegraph and the telephone—both striding ever forward on poles of wood.

Picture, too, the long trains of freight cars; cars bringing from the forest to the prairie huge shipments of lumber that quickly housed the in-pouring millions in the most economical comfortable and healthful of buildings.

And down the rivers to mill and yard floated vast rafts of logs. Right to the far edge of the forest lands the logger and lumberman pioneered with trapper and settler. Always the first mill was a lumber mill. Lumber was the pioneer industry, carpentry the pioneer craft.

The natural wealth of the magnificent forests was largely converted into buildings and other property; thereby were multitudes employed, trade stimulated, and fertile land cleared for thriving farms.

Countless industries, based on wood, sprang up over the land to balance agriculture and animal husbandry. The real El Dorado of America was not in its gold coasts, but in its glorious forests. All the gold that has come out of America since Cortez and Pizarro looted the Aztecs and Incas is not equal in value to the forest products and their manufactures in a single year.



WOOD ENDURES FOR AGES



The "Home, Sweet Home" of John Howard Payne meant a home housed in lumber. And surely it is significant that seventy-five out of every hundred dwellings

Home, Sweet Home"

erected in the United States

today are of frame construction.

George Washington, as you know, chose wood for lovely Mount Vernon. And remember that the wood house in which John Alden wooed Priscilla

is still occupied and in good condition. In fact, there are scores of old Colonial Mansions, built long before the Revolutionary War, which are as livable today, and as sound in timber and beam, as the day they were built. Fine examples of these homes, some erected almost 300 years ago, may be seen in such famous old towns as Plymouth, Fredericksburg and Williamsburg.

The simple truth is that there is a charm and a dignity about a well-built wood house that cannot be successfully imitated. And the more completely wood is used, the more you will be impressed by its traditional beauty. Enter a home in which you are welcomed by a graceful wood staircase, a fireplace trimmed with wood, and wood paneling, and you will sense in the very atmosphere a spirit of hospitality.

You may be especially interested in knowing that the wood home of today can be built even more substantially than in the Colonial Era. In fact, the application of modern methods of structural engineering assure lumber framing that is practically hurricane-proof.

Wood is also most desirable for house-building because it is a natural insulator against heat and cold. This gives it a great advantage over the mineral building materials, and assures greater comfort all the year round.

Nothing but durable materials shall be used in the construction of this house — *G. Washington*



WOOD IS BEAUTIFUL



Some of the Virtues of Wood

Wood combines strength and stiffness with lightness, an important factor in buildings of all descriptions

and all in the work of life. Weight for weight, it is stronger than steel. It is resilient and shock-absorbing. It is easily

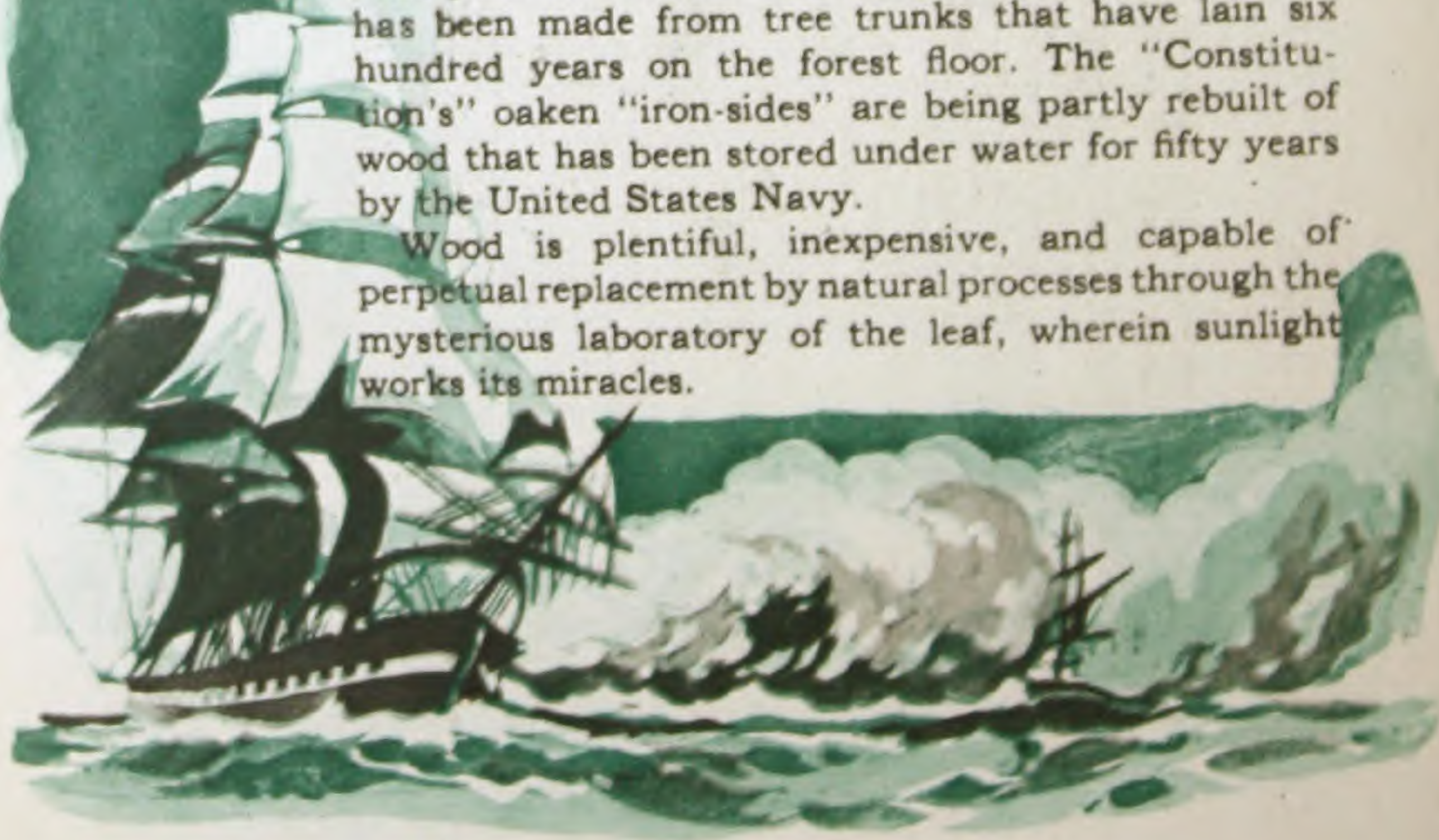
sawed, carved, planed and lathed to any desired pattern; it may be bent or twisted, and is readily shaved to

paper-like veneers and plywood. It can be quickly and firmly nailed, doweled, joined or glued into place.

Wood has beautiful natural textures, grains and figures. Its color is varied and pleasing; it may be easily stained and painted, thus affording much variety of appearance from a single species. It is easily applicable in large units, and yet those units are not rigid, being capable of facile alteration on the job with hand-tools. A brick is a brick, but a board may be reduced to many pieces of many shapes.

Wood is durable. Chariots of antiquity have come down to us with their wooden parts still sound. In Japan there is an intact wood temple erected thirteen centuries ago. Many wood articles were taken from the 3500-year old tomb of Tutankhamen. Good lumber has been made from tree trunks that have lain six hundred years on the forest floor. The "Constitution's" oaken "iron-sides" are being partly rebuilt of wood that has been stored under water for fifty years by the United States Navy.

Wood is plentiful, inexpensive, and capable of perpetual replacement by natural processes through the mysterious laboratory of the leaf, wherein sunlight works its miracles.



SUPPORT OF MILLIONS



Forest Industries and the National Welfare

The bulk of the producing forests is now in the southern and Pacific coast states, but no less than thirty states

produce important quantities of timber. The wood-using industries, how-

ever, are in every state; and some of the states that now have but little timber lead in the manufac-

ture of wood products. The efficiency of our railway system and of the coastal shipping facilities enables forest products to be distributed freely everywhere. It is stated on good authority that the forests are the source of support of about one-tenth of our population, ranking next to agriculture in that respect. About 1,200,000 persons are on the pay-rolls of the forest industries and those that depend directly upon them, and their annual wealth production is around four billion dollars. The annual railway freight bill of the lumber industry is about \$400,000,000.

Wood is the principal raw material of some seventy groups of wood-working industries, and of many thousand plants, besides being the chief source of paper and yielding many industrial chemicals. There is scarcely an industry that does not use wood incidentally if not depending entirely on wood as its raw material.

In the World War the wood ship was swiftly revived a thousand strong for the emergency, to supply the bridge of ships that led to victory. In a thousand other ways wood contributed to the victory of the Allies—from American spruce for the airplanes of the Allies and walnut for rifle stocks, to the piling and timbers of the vast war ports that we built on both sides of the Atlantic, and the multitude of cantonments and other war-purpose buildings.



THE AMERICAN INDUSTRY



At first rudely hacked, chipped, bent or burnt to shape, wood is now the product of mills that are equipped

with the most efficient and powerful machinery that the science and ingenuity of man can de-

vised and perfect in this age of quantity production.

America now has individual mills that make a million feet of lumber a day—equivalent to two hundred 5-room houses—and at the same time dry, dress, tongue and groove, and mold a large part of it.

Back of the mills in the American forests is great equipment for cutting the trees and getting the logs to the mills. Thirty thousand miles of logging railroads (which is more railroad than most nations have) countless locomotives, donkey engines, tractors, chutes, flumes, dams, canals, tugboats, rafts, cableways, aerial trolleys and horses, handled by an army of 200,000 stalwart men, wrest the heavy and bulky logs from their fastnesses in mountain and swamp and convey them to the gleaming, whirring saws.

The word "lumber" itself is an American-made name. So the industry, as well as its product, is distinctly American. In point of value of product, capital investment and number of persons employed—taken together—it is the first American industry in rank as well as in time. Always a pioneer industry, it has been first to last typically American—an industry of great physical feats, prompt action, reckless daring. It has produced the capital as well as the capitalists for later industries and has bred a body of men in office, field and camp that have always been high among the human assets of the nation.



VAST FORESTS STILL STAND



Plenty of Wood

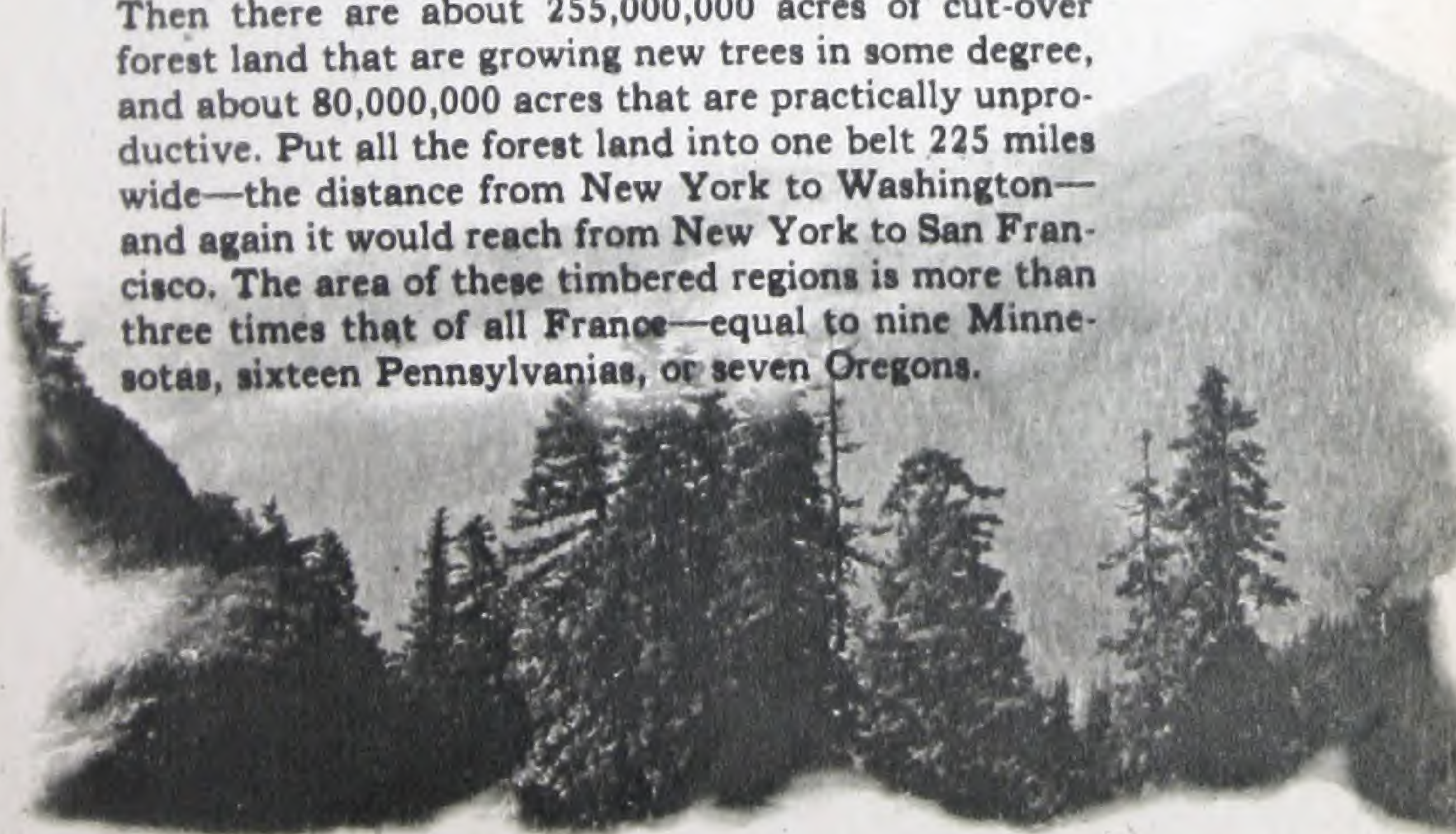
Due to a widespread misunderstanding in the mind of the public regarding conservation, the idea has gone abroad that the use of substitutes is

necessary in order to preserve the forests. This is not true. There is a right

wood for every need, there is plenty of wood both for new uses and for old. Of timber fit for sawing into lumber we still have nearly half as much as

when the first Pilgrim axeman chopped his first tree in New England—notwithstanding the hundreds of millions of acres of timberland that have been permanently cleared to make room for farms, roads, and the homes of more than a hundred million people. The United States Forest Service tells us that almost a quarter of the entire land area of the country is still forest land. There is actually more land for growing trees than there is for crops and farm pastures. With care of our forest land we shall probably have more forest products a hundred years hence than now.

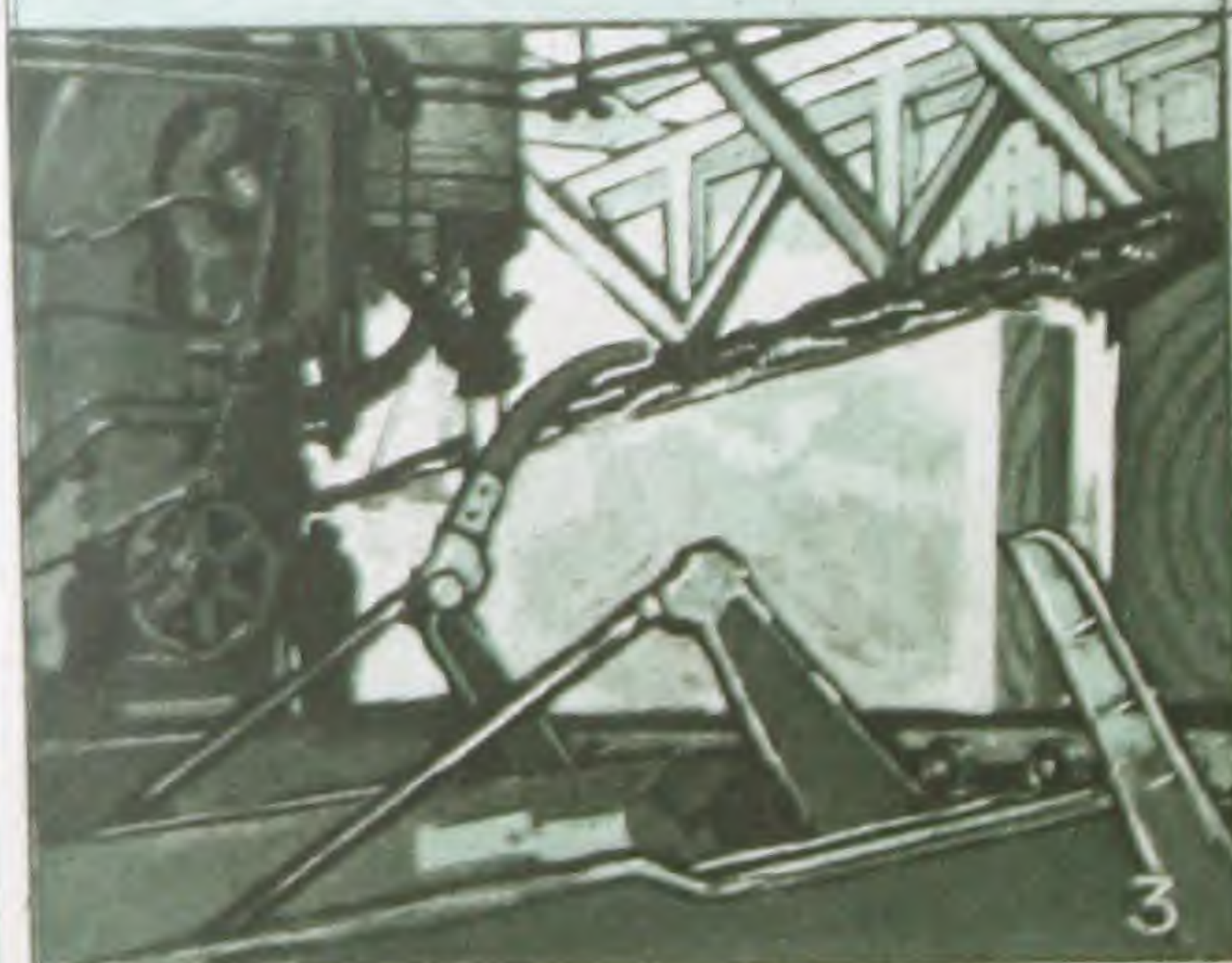
We still have about 135,000,000 acres of virgin forests. That means that if they were gathered together they would make a solid forest belt 70 miles wide, extending from New York to San Francisco. Then there are about 255,000,000 acres of cut-over forest land that are growing new trees in some degree, and about 80,000,000 acres that are practically unproductive. Put all the forest land into one belt 225 miles wide—the distance from New York to Washington—and again it would reach from New York to San Francisco. The area of these timbered regions is more than three times that of all France—equal to nine Minnesotas, sixteen Pennsylvanias, or seven Oregons.





Lumbering is a giant industry, requiring tremendous investment, and the highest order of engineering talent. The first operation, after building railroads, stretching great logging cables and setting up power units in the forest, is to "fall" the trees, cut them into logs and transport them to the mill. Sometimes great rafts are built.

Often logs of several species come in the same shipment. The logs are dumped into ponds at the mill both for storage and to make it quick and easy to select and grade them. They are then lifted into the mill by endless chain conveyors. Skilled lumberjacks manipulate the logs, using long pikes to keep them moving.



After the log is drawn up into the mill it is kicked into place by steam "niggers," it is held firmly in place on the log carriage by mechanical "dogs." The log is then shuttle back and forth as the teeth of the giant band saw first cuts off the slabs and then cuts slices from which are made boards and timbers, cants for resawing.

Modern sawmills are equipped with batteries of kilns where the green boards are scientifically dried by steam heat so as to reach the consumer in perfect condition for use. The operation requires much skill and the men entrusted with this responsibility are highly paid experts—usually graduate engineers.





After the lumber is properly dried, the boards are sent to the planing mill where they are perfectly finished, according to the use to which they are to be put. All transfers of logs and lumber in the mill are made by fast automatic conveyors. One process succeeds another in rapid succession throughout the mill.

Of primary importance in the lumber making processes is inspection and grading. This is done at various stages of manufacture, and checked and rechecked for accuracy. Manufacturers listed in this booklet grade according to *American Lumber Standards*, endorsed by the Federal Government.



Lumber is distributed to retail dealers by railway and steamship transportation. It is loaded by careful workers and the grading is again checked. At the retail yards it is stored on raised platforms, and the same careful handling is required when reloading on trucks for local delivery to the ultimate purchasers.

The process of manufacture and delivery has been completed. From the far-off forest thousands of men and millions of dollars worth of equipment have brought for your use nature's supreme building material. Use *American Standard Lumber*, build well, and your home will be a joy to you and your children.



RONALD MCLEOD
8

NEW FORESTS FOR OLD



There are vast areas of unbroken forests in the West and South where there is no new growth of timber, because the ripe trees, rotting and falling, cumber the earth and prevent new generations.

The thriftily producing forest is the one that is being providently used. Nothing is to be gained and much is to be lost by allowing good wood to waste in the forests. That is the reason why it is good national economy to continue to cut the virgin forests. That is why it is right and proper to use wood freely for all reasonable purposes. In doing so we not only prevent waste and make way for timber growth, but we set up a stable market for forest products which enables the forest owner to manage his forests so that new trees may come on while the old ones fall. "The use of substitutes," said President Coolidge in a recent address, "hardly keeps pace with the new uses for wood. There is no likelihood that we can become a woodless nation even if we wanted to."

A most fortunate thing about the use of wood is that it is the one great natural resource that is potentially inexhaustible. Conceivably, all of the minerals may be one day exhausted. Dig out a mine and you have nothing left but a gaping hole. Cut a tree and a new one or maybe many will grow in its place. Several European nations have more forests, despite continuous use, than they had two centuries ago; but where will you find a mining region that has more ore than it had two centuries ago.

It is entirely probable that in time to come we shall have to increase our use of wood, in order to take the places of forever exhausted minerals.



USE IS CONSERVATION



Conservation and Reforestation

Our forests have the greatest variety of useful species of wood in the world. There are more than 100

species of American forest trees, in commercial use; some thirty of them in large volume. They include

many kinds of soft and hard woods—woods for necessity and woods for luxury—and respond to almost every

tree use known to mankind; not forgetting food, such as maple sugar, nuts and fruits.

Nor is this all. The forests are always growing, and today 30 per cent of all forest goods comes from land from which the trees have been cut off one or more times in the past three centuries.

But while America has an ample supply of wood, there is of course a real need for conservation.

Conservation, as applied to forests, means the harvesting and use of the ripe trees, whilst maintaining the forests as a whole; it does not mean preserving trees until their natural death and fall.

Such conservation is a business—just as much as farming—indeed it is a sort of long-term farming that deals with colossal plants, instead of small ones.

Left alone, nature reaches a balance of death and decay with new growth. Man steps in and substitutes use for decay and waste.

Wood is a crop. It needs to be cut when ripe. Failure to do so means waste.

The United States Government owns about a hundred million acres of forest which the Forest Service administers on that principle. Congress created these great public forests as sources of a "perpetual supply of timber for the people of the United States."



THE INDISPENSABLE MATERIAL



Lumber Finds Widening Markets

Ten years ago but 2,000 uses of wood could be enumerated; a census now in progress has already discovered over 4,500.

Radio cabinets and shipping boxes demand hard and soft lumber in enormous quantities. Radio has opened such a market for lumber that there have been times within the last two years when the lumber used in radio cabinets in certain territories was more than went into house-building.

The films of the moving picture industry are derived from the cellulose of wood; and were it not for the millions of feet of lumber that go annually into all those castles, palaces, cities and landscapes of the make-believe world of the movie scenes, pictures would be scarcer and dearer.

Almost every new development in industry brings out new uses for wood, even when intended to do away with old ones. It means as much to industry as it does to housing. Even mining and the metallurgical industries lean upon it, if for no other reason than because wood must be used for props and cribbing in tunnels and shafts. All our network of steam, and most of our electric railways rest upon wood cross-ties; wooden freight cars prevail; boats and ships cannot do without wood; few bridges dispense with it entirely. The whole land is staked out with tens of millions of telegraph and telephone poles and billions of wood fence-posts.

Look around you! Doors and window frames and



WOOD PERPETUALLY RENEWABLE



Wood, Now and Forever

sash are almost universally of wood, as is fully 85 per cent of all household and office furniture. The automobile industry consumes

huge quantities of lumber for body frames, wheels, floors, steering wheels and shipping cases. Other vehicles and most agricultural implements—farming itself—and a host of tools find it indispensable. Wood gives us chests, cases, trunks, barrels, boxes, crates, handles of all sorts, printing furniture and wood-cuts for illustrations, picture frames signs, musical instruments, airplanes, toys, toothpicks pencils, pens, clothespins, pointers, sewing machines the innumerable forms of woodenware, laundry appliances, utensils, tanks and silos, refrigerators, gates, garden furniture, pulleys, shuttles, spools and bobbins, textile and a great array of other machinery, boot and shoe findings, saddles, even patterns and flasks for iron and other foundries, forms for concrete work, ladders, building scaffolds, water conduits; and so on from cradles to coffins.

You can no more play than you can work without wood. No new miracle of science promises to replace wood for mallets, bats, clubs, racquets, billiard cues, bowls, pins, etc. Imagine Babe Ruth swatting a home run with a bat made of formaldehyde and phenol or some other new fangled product!

The whirlpool of industrial and commercial change may yet deflect an enormous volume of demand to lumber; the world may eagerly return to the material that can be produced forever without exhaustion, a material that is simply a usable physical form of elements that eventually return to their disunited condition. Eternally producible wood, instead of being the target of substitution, may become the universal substitute to piece out the dwindling supplies of non-replaceable inorganic materials.



A NEW AGE FOR WOOD



A Program of Constructive Research

Under the leadership of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, the manufacturers and distributors

of American Standard Lumber and the principal wood-using industries have

joined in a carefully planned program of research in forest conservation, wood utilization and im-

provement in the manufacture and use of lumber and other forest products. The opportunities are great for enlarging the already colossal field of wood's manifold uses due to its numerous inherent virtues.

Different species of wood have different physical characteristics and chemical properties. Only through scientific research can these be developed and utilized for the service of the consuming public and the progress of the wood-using industries. Wood, in its natural state, has commercial and industrial uses already more diversified than any other material; yet protected by suitable chemical treatments—against fire, decay and insect attack—the field of lumber and wood uses may be vastly increased. Lumber is America's most versatile construction and industrial material. Its source—the forests—being perpetual, it will always be available in abundance, with wise use and prudent economy. Such a unique material deserves every effort of science and industry to enhance its intrinsic value.

The practical objective of this program of research is to develop satisfactory uses and wider markets for all the lumber which the forests yield; to find new and practical ways of utilizing the by-products of lumber manufacture; and to stimulate the practice of forestry and systematic growing of new forests for future needs.



FOR THE PUBLIC BENEFIT



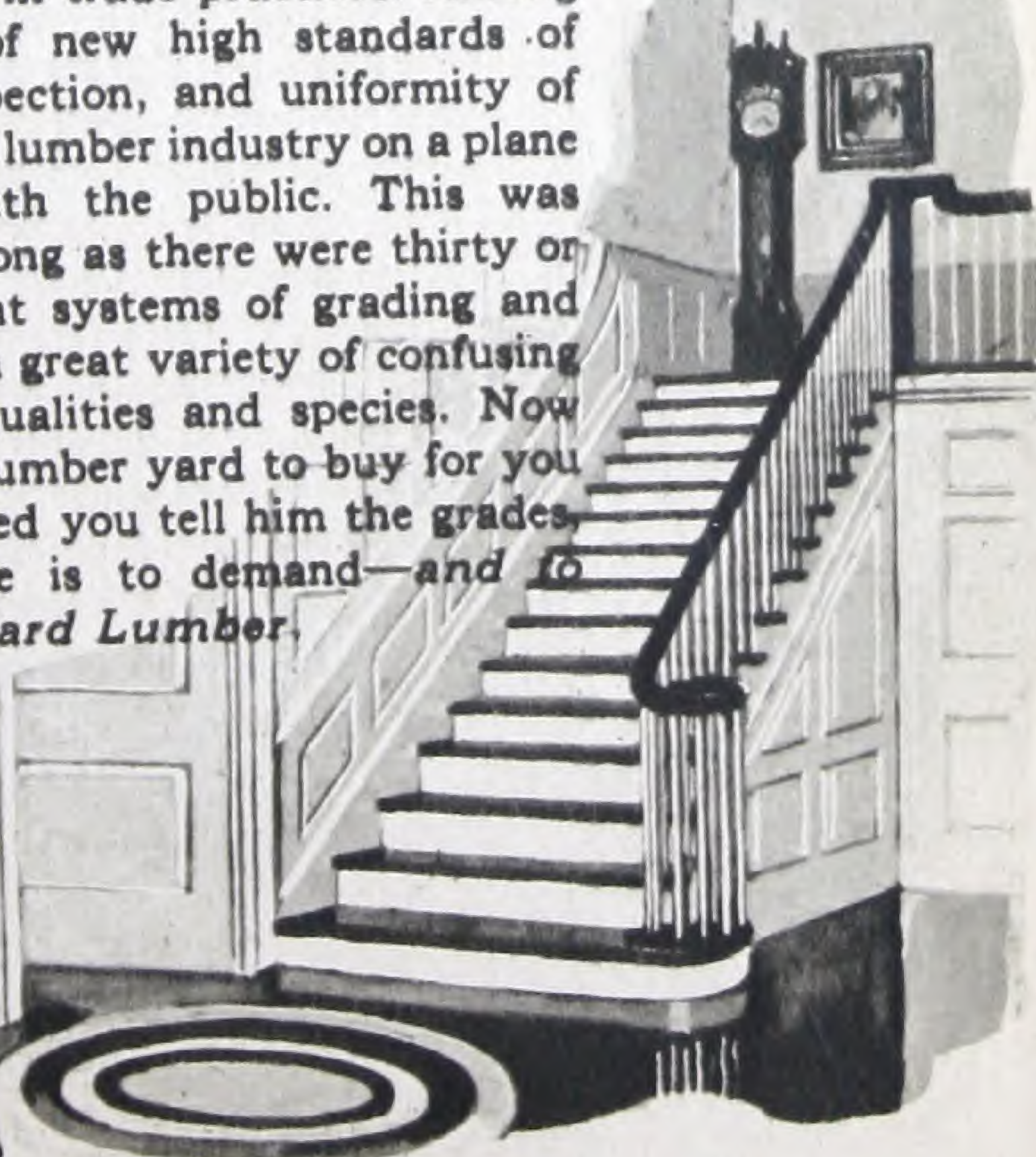
American Lumber Standards Adopted

The chief beneficiary of the re-adjustment of the lumber industry and trade will be the American home, for the larger part of the lumber used in construction goes into house building. A lumber

industry that improves its methods of manufacture, that refines its products and finds means of aiding nature in the perfection of her wonderful material will serve American home builders in building their homes and in their daily life.

Those beloved interiors which only wood can give and nothing successfully imitate, will always be the privilege and delight of the American people. For paneling, stairways, finish, trim, floors and even ceilings, they will be assured of lovely and enduring woods—the woods of home.

Recently the leaders of the lumber industry have reorganized their business structure to meet the requirements and conditions of the times and have made a great many improvements in trade practices. Among them was the adoption of new high standards of manufacture, quality, inspection, and uniformity of dimensions. This places the lumber industry on a plane of dependable dealing with the public. This was difficult of attainment so long as there were thirty or forty more or less different systems of grading and sizing lumber, along with a great variety of confusing names for the different qualities and species. Now you may send a boy to a lumber yard to buy for you without hesitation, provided you tell him the grades, size and sort of wood he is to demand—and to specify *American Standard Lumber*.



TO SERVE MAN ALWAYS



Free Flow of Lumber Distribution

This reform which Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, says is the best illustration of what American

industry as a whole has accomplished during the recent years of waste elimina-

tion, simplification of manufacturing practice and the extension of standardization, was initiated by the industry itself. It was carried through with the support and endorsement of the United States Forest Service and the Department of Commerce. *American Lumber Standards* are, therefore, United States government standards.

The typical American material for the American home is now available through the best methods and processes of modern manufacture and distribution.

The organized lumber industry of the United States is the expression of the nation's relation to and dependence upon the forests and wood. Through it, accumulated knowledge and understood experience will be applied to the forests—to maintain them; to their products—to spread their beneficence.

The general adoption of *American Lumber Standards*—applying to all species of timber—has made lumber distribution and utilization simply and easily obtainable. The channels of trade are now open, unclogged by misunderstanding, doubt or dispute, from the mills in the forest, through dealers in city and village, to those dear and lovely homes of lumber that have been and always will be the pride of the American people.



Sources of National Lumber Trade Extension Funds

| | |
|--|---|
| ABERDEEN LUMBER & SHINGLE COMPANY..... | Aberdeen, Washington |
| ADAMS BANKS LUMBER COMPANY..... | Morton, Mississippi |
| ALBION LUMBER COMPANY..... | Hobart Building, San Francisco, Cal. |
| ALGER-SULLIVAN LUMBER COMPANY..... | Century, Florida |
| AMERICAN COLUMN & LUMBER COMPANY..... | Brunson Building, Columbus, Ohio |
| AMOS LUMBER COMPANY..... | Edinburg, Indiana |
| ANDERSON LUMBER CORPORATION..... | Marion, South Carolina |
| ANGELINA COUNTY LUMBER COMPANY..... | Keltys, Texas |
| ANTRIM IRON COMPANY..... | Michigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids, Michigan |
| APOLLONIA LUMBER COMPANY..... | Pelahatchee, Mississippi |
| J. RAY ARNOLD LUMBER COMPANY..... | Groveland, Florida |
| W. T. BAILEY LUMBER COMPANY..... | Virginia, Minnesota |
| CHAS. H. BARNABY..... | Greencastle, Indiana |
| BEAVER LUMBER COMPANY..... | Pacific Building, Portland, Oregon |
| BIG LAKES BOX COMPANY..... | Klamath Falls, Oregon |
| BIG SALKEHATCHIE CYPRESS COMPANY..... | Varnville, South Carolina |
| BISSELL LUMBER COMPANY..... | Ladysmith, Wisconsin |
| BLACK RIVER CYPRESS COMPANY..... | Gable, South Carolina |
| BOISE-PAYETTE LUMBER COMPANY..... | Boise, Idaho |
| S. H. BOLINGER & COMPANY..... | Shreveport, Louisiana |
| BOOTH-KELLY LUMBER COMPANY..... | Eugene, Oregon |
| BRADLEY LUMBER COMPANY..... | Warren, Arkansas |
| BROOKS & ROSS LUMBER COMPANY..... | Schofield, Wisconsin |
| BROOKS-SCANLON LUMBER COMPANY..... | Bend, Oregon |
| BROOKS-SCANLON CORPORATION..... | Eastport, Florida |
| W. P. BROWN & SONS LUMBER COMPANY..... | Louisville, Kentucky |
| BUSCHOW LUMBER COMPANY..... | 517 R. A. Long Building, Kansas City, Missouri |
| C. & R. LUMBER COMPANY..... | Blodgett, Mississippi |
| CADDO RIVER LUMBER COMPANY..... | R. A. Long Building, Kansas City, Missouri |
| CAMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY..... | Franklin, Virginia |
| CARPENTER-HIXON COMPANY, LIMITED..... | Blind River, Ontario |
| CARR LUMBER COMPANY..... | Pisgah Forest, North Carolina |
| CASCADE LUMBER COMPANY..... | Yakima, Washington |
| CENTRAL COAL & COKE COMPANY..... | Keith & Perry Building, Kansas City, Missouri |
| CERRY RIVER BOOM & LUMBER COMPANY..... | 701 Board of Trade Building, Scranton, Pennsylvania |
| CLEVELAND LUMBER COMPANY..... | Houston, Texas |
| CLOQUET LUMBER COMPANY..... | Cloquet, Minnesota |
| CLOVER VALLEY LUMBER COMPANY..... | Loyalton, California |
| C. C. COLLINS LUMBER COMPANY..... | Rhineland, Wisconsin |
| CONASAUGA RIVER LUMBER COMPANY..... | Conasauga, Tennessee |
| CRAIG MOUNTAIN LUMBER COMPANY..... | Winchester, Idaho |
| CROSSETT LUMBER COMPANY..... | Crossett, Arkansas |
| CUMMER CYPRESS COMPANY..... | Box No. 76, Jacksonville, Florida |
| CUMMER DIGGINS LUMBER COMPANY..... | Cadillac, Michigan |
| C. C. DAY LUMBER COMPANY..... | Aberdeen, Mississippi |
| R. J. DARNELL, INC..... | Memphis, Tennessee |
| DAWKINS LUMBER COMPANY..... | Ashland, Kentucky |
| DEER PARK LUMBER COMPANY..... | Deer Park, Washington |
| DIERKS LUMBER & COAL COMPANY..... | Kansas City, Missouri |
| DOLBEER & CARSON LUMBER COMPANY..... | 465 California St., San Francisco, Cal. |
| ERNEST DOLGE, INC..... | Box 974, Tacoma, Washington |
| THE DOWLING COMPANY..... | Odessa, Florida |
| EASTMAN, GARDINER & COMPANY..... | Laurel, Mississippi |
| ELK RIVER MILL & LUMBER COMPANY..... | 24 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal. |
| EVANSVILLE VENEER COMPANY..... | Evansville, Indiana |
| EWAUNA BOX COMPANY..... | Klamath Falls, Oregon |
| EXCHANGE SAWMILLS SALES COMPANY..... | R. A. Long Building, Kansas City, Missouri |
| FINKBINE-GUILD LUMBER COMPANY..... | Jackson, Mississippi |
| FORDYCE LUMBER COMPANY..... | Fordyce, Arkansas |
| FOREMAN-BLADES LUMBER COMPANY..... | Elizabeth City, North Carolina |
| FOSHEE LUMBER COMPANY..... | Willow, Florida |
| FOSTER CREEK LUMBER & MANUFACTURING COMPANY..... | Stephenson, Mississippi |
| FOSTER LATIMER LUMBER COMPANY..... | Mellen, Wisconsin |
| FROST LUMBER INDUSTRIES, INC..... | Shreveport, Louisiana |
| GILCHRIST-FORDNEY COMPANY..... | Laurel, Mississippi |
| GOODMAN LUMBER COMPANY..... | Goodman, Wisconsin |
| GROVE DOWLING HARDWOOD COMPANY..... | Gulf Hammock, Florida |
| HAMMOND LUMBER COMPANY..... | 260 California Street, San Francisco, California |
| HESS LUMER COMPANY..... | Bishop, California |
| HILLYER-DEUTSCH-EDWARDS, INC..... | Oakdale, Louisiana |
| EDWARD HINES HARDWOOD & HEMLOCK COMPANY..... | Park Falls, Wisconsin |
| EDWARD HINES LUMBER COMPANY..... | Lumberton, Mississippi |
| HOBBS WALL COMPANY..... | No. 1 Drumm Street, San Francisco, Cal. |
| HOFFMAN LUMBER COMPANY..... | Columbia, South Carolina |
| HOLMES EUREKA LUMBER COMPANY..... | Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal. |
| HOLT LUMBER COMPANY..... | Oconto, Wisconsin |
| HORSE SHOE LUMBER COMPANY..... | River Falls, Alabama |
| HUMBIRD LUMBER COMPANY..... | Sandpoint, Idaho |
| INDEPENDENCE LOGGING COMPANY..... | Aberdeen, Washington |
| JACKSON LUMBER COMPANY..... | Lockhart, Alabama |
| E. E. JACKSON LUMBER COMPANY..... | Riderwood, Alabama |
| J. F. JENNINGS..... | Bamberg, South Carolina |
| JOHNSON-WENTWORTH COMPANY..... | Cloquet, Minnesota |
| KAUL LUMBER COMPANY..... | Empire Building, Birmingham, Alabama |
| T. A. KEEN LUMBER COMPANY..... | Potts Camp, Mississippi |
| KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY..... | Sulligent, Alabama |
| KIRBY LUMBER COMPANY..... | Kirby Building, Houston, Texas |
| KITCHEN LUMBER COMPANY..... | Ashland, Kentucky |
| J. T. KITCHEN LUMBER COMPANY, INC..... | Columbus, Indiana |
| KNEELAND-BIGELOW COMPANY..... | Bay City, Michigan |
| KNEELAND-McLURG LUMBER COMPANY..... | Phillips, Wisconsin |

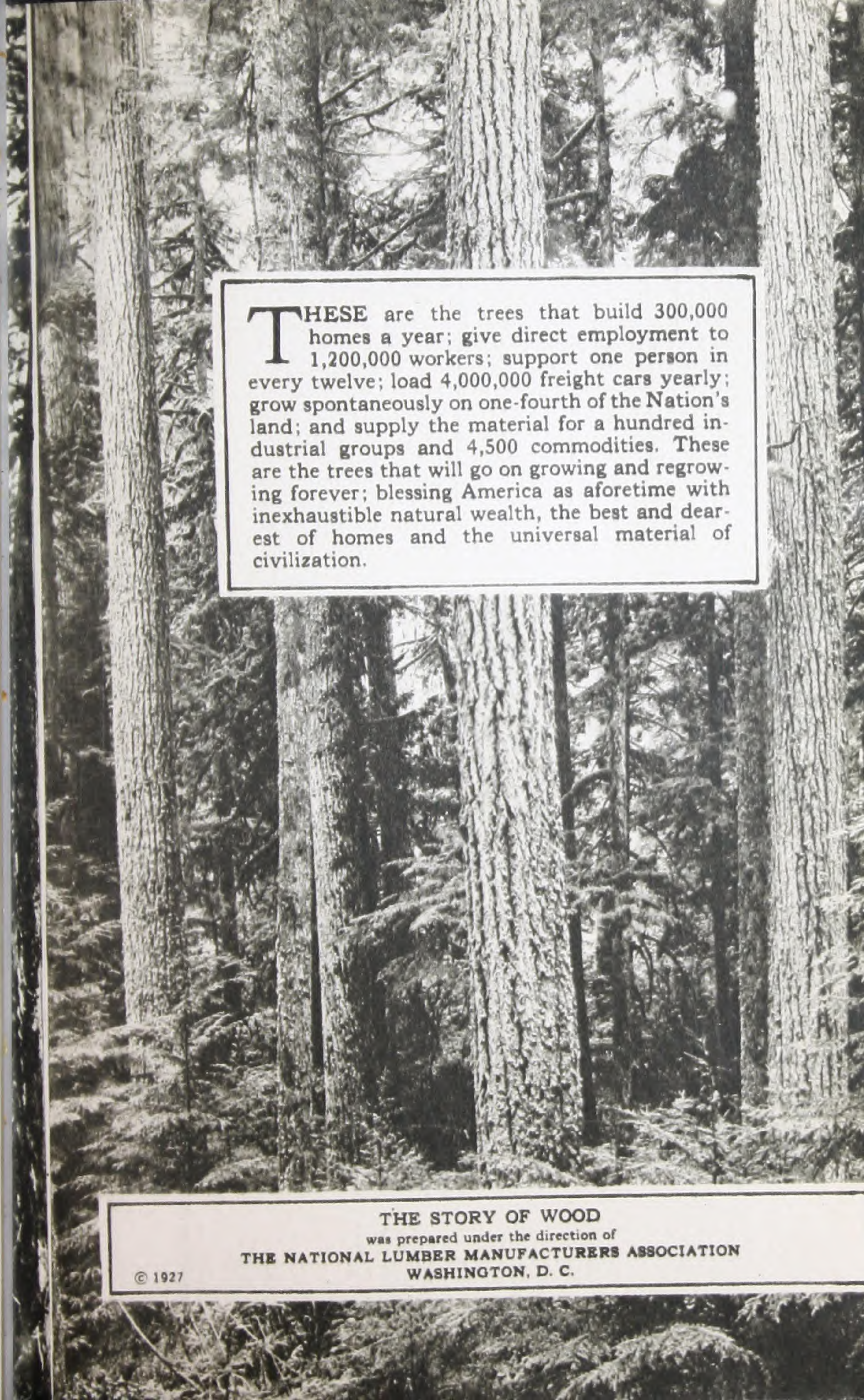
Sources of National Lumber Trade Extension Funds

(Continued)

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| C. & W. KRAMER COMPANY..... | Richmond, Indiana |
| LAGRANDE BOX & LUMBER COMPANY..... | New Meadows, Idaho |
| LAMM LUMBER COMPANY..... | Modoc Point, Oregon |
| LASSEN LUMBER & BOX COMPANY..... | 403 Monadnock Building, San Francisco, California |
| LITTLE RIVER REDWOOD COMPANY..... | Balfour Building, San Francisco, California |
| LITTLE RIVER LUMBER COMPANY..... | Townsend, Tennessee |
| LONG-BELL LUMBER COMPANY..... | R. A. Long Building, Kansas City, Missouri |
| LONG-BELL LUMBER COMPANY..... | Longview, Washington |
| LYON LUMBER COMPANY..... | Garyville, Louisiana |
| MCCARROLL LUMBER COMPANY, INC..... | Baton Rouge, Louisiana |
| MCCLOUD RIVER LUMBER COMPANY..... | McCloud, California |
| MCGOLDRICK LUMBER COMPANY..... | Spokane, Washington |
| MADERA SUGAR PINE COMPANY..... | Crocker First National Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal. |
| MALEY & WERTZ LUMBER COMPANY..... | 2248 E. Columbia & Belt R. R., Evansville, Indiana |
| MALVERN LUMBER COMPANY..... | Perla, Arkansas |
| MARATHON LUMBER COMPANY..... | Laurel, Mississippi |
| J. A. MATHIEU, LIMITED..... | Rainy Lake, Ontario |
| MEADOW RIVER LUMBER COMPANY..... | Rainelle, West Virginia |
| MICHIGAN CALIFORNIA LUMBER COMPANY..... | Camino, California |
| T. R. MILLER MILL COMPANY, INC..... | Brewton, Alabama |
| NATALBANY LUMBER COMPANY..... | Hammond, Louisiana |
| J. NEILS LUMBER COMPANY..... | Northwestern Bank Building, Portland, Oregon |
| NORTH BEND TIMBER COMPANY..... | North Bend, Washington |
| NORTHERN LUMBER COMPANY..... | Cloquet, Minnesota |
| NORTHEAST LUMBER COMPANY..... | Huntington, West Virginia |
| NORTHWESTERN COOPERAGE & LUMBER COMPANY..... | Gladstone, Michigan |
| OAKLAND LUMBER COMPANY..... | Orgas, West Virginia |
| OCONTO COMPANY..... | 817 Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, Illinois |
| OWEN-OREGON LUMBER COMPANY..... | Medford, Oregon |
| PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY..... | 311 California Street, San Francisco, California |
| PACIFIC SPRUCE CORPORATION..... | Northwestern Bank Building, Portland, Oregon |
| PARADISE LUMBER COMPANY..... | Paradise, California |
| PEARL RIVER VALLEY LUMBER COMPANY..... | Canton, Mississippi |
| PEAVY-MOORE LUMBER COMPANY..... | Shreveport, Louisiana |
| PEAVY-WILSON LUMBER COMPANY..... | Shreveport, Louisiana |
| PELICAN BAY LUMBER COMPANY..... | Klamath Falls, Oregon |
| PICKERING LUMBER COMPANY..... | Kansas City, Missouri |
| PIONEER LUMBER COMPANY..... | Elrod, Alabama |
| POLLEYS LUMBER COMPANY..... | Missoula, Montana |
| POTLATCH LUMBER COMPANY..... | Potlatch, Idaho |
| PROUTY LUMBER & BOX COMPANY..... | Warrenton, Oregon |
| PUTNAM LUMBER COMPANY..... | Jacksonville, Florida |
| RED RIVER LUMBER COMPANY..... | 307 Monadnock Building, San Francisco, California |
| REYNOLDS & MANLEY LUMBER COMPANY..... | Savannah, Georgia |
| C. L. RITTER LUMBER COMPANY..... | Huntington, West Virginia |
| W. M. RITTER LUMBER COMPANY..... | Columbus, Ohio |
| ROCKCASTLE LUMBER COMPANY..... | Huntington, West Virginia |
| EDW. RUTLEDGE TIMBER COMPANY..... | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho |
| ST. ANDREWS BAY LUMBER COMPANY..... | Millville, Florida |
| ST. PAUL & TACOMA LUMBER COMPANY..... | Tacoma, Washington |
| SAWYER GOODMAN COMPANY..... | Marinette, Wisconsin |
| JNO. SCHROEDER LUMBER COMPANY..... | Milwaukee, Wisconsin |
| W. W. SEYMOUR..... | Tacoma Building, Tacoma, Washington |
| SHEVLIN-CLARKE COMPANY, LIMITED..... | Ft. Frances, Ontario |
| SHEVLIN-HIXON COMPANY..... | Bend, Oregon |
| SCHUSTER SPRINGS LUMBER COMPANY..... | Chapman, Alabama |
| SILVER FALLS TIMBER COMPANY..... | Silverton, Oregon |
| W. T. SMITH LUMBER COMPANY..... | Chapman, Alabama |
| SNOQUALMIE FALLS LUMBER COMPANY..... | Snoqualmie Falls, Washington |
| SOUND TIMBER COMPANY..... | 946-7 Henry Building, Seattle, Washington |
| SOUTHERN LUMBER COMPANY..... | Warren, Arkansas |
| SPRING CREEK LUMBER COMPANY..... | Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio |
| STIMSON TIMBER COMPANY..... | 700 Westlake N., Seattle, Washington |
| SUGAR PINE LUMBER COMPANY..... | Box 598, Pinedale, California |
| SUMTER HARDWOOD COMPANY..... | Sumter, South Carolina |
| SUNSET TIMBER COMPANY..... | Raymond, Washington |
| W. P. TANNER..... | Wilderness, Virginia |
| THOMPSON WELLS LUMBER COMPANY..... | Menominee, Michigan |
| THUNDER LAKE LUMBER COMPANY..... | Rhineland, Wisconsin |
| TREMONT LUMBER COMPANY..... | Rochelle, Louisiana |
| UNION LUMBER COMPANY..... | 1010 Crocker Building, San Francisco, California |
| VIRGINIA & RAINY LAKE COMPANY..... | Virginia, Minnesota |
| VIRGIN PINE LUMBER COMPANY..... | Picayune, Mississippi |
| VON PLATEN-FOX COMPANY..... | Iron Mountain, Michigan |
| WAUSAU SOUTHERN LUMBER COMPANY..... | Laurel, Mississippi |
| WEIS-PATTERSON LUMBER COMPANY, INC..... | Pensacola, Florida |
| WESTPORT LUMBER COMPANY..... | Northwestern Bank Building, Portland, Oregon |
| WEYERHAEUSER TIMBER COMPANY..... | Tacoma, Washington |
| WEYERHAEUSER TIMBER COMPANY..... | Everett, Washington |
| WILDERNESS LUMBER COMPANY..... | Nallen, West Virginia |
| WILLAPA LUMBER COMPANY..... | Raymond, Washington |
| F. B. WILLIAMS CYPRESS COMPANY..... | Patterson, Louisiana |
| WILSON CYPRESS COMPANY..... | Palatka, Florida |
| WINTON LUMBER COMPANY..... | Gibbs, Idaho |
| YAWKEY BISSELL LUMBER COMPANY..... | White Lake, Wisconsin |

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

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| BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER AND SHINGLE MANUFACTURERS ASSN., | Metropolitan Building, Vancouver, British Columbia |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA LOGGERS ASSN..... | Metropolitan Building, Vancouver, British Columbia |
| MAPLE FLOORING MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION..... | 1740 McCormick Building, Chicago, Illinois |
| NATIONAL-AMERICAN WHOLESALE LUMBER ASSOCIATION..... | 41 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. |



THESE are the trees that build 300,000 homes a year; give direct employment to 1,200,000 workers; support one person in every twelve; load 4,000,000 freight cars yearly; grow spontaneously on one-fourth of the Nation's land; and supply the material for a hundred industrial groups and 4,500 commodities. These are the trees that will go on growing and regrowing forever; blessing America as aforetime with inexhaustible natural wealth, the best and dearest of homes and the universal material of civilization.

THE STORY OF WOOD

was prepared under the direction of

**THE NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

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